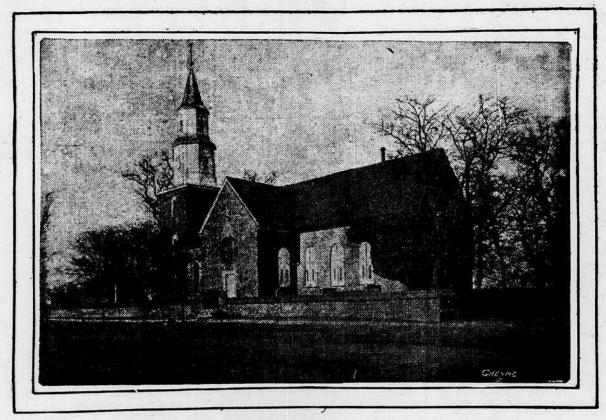
HE Rambler has previously concerned himself with Williams-burg, its early colonial, revolutionary and civil war history, the sites of structures that were intimately associated with the beginnings of American history, and with various old buildings of historic distinction which still stand along the quiet streets and in the venerable and peaceful gardens of the town.

There are numerous objects of reverent interest which the Rambler has heretofore touched on only briefly, and in a cursory way, because he desired to treat of them more at length. One of the objects is Bruton Church, a hallowed old pile whose foundation long antedates that of the American republic, beneath whose roof thousands of the ancestors of countless Americans have prayed and listened to the word. and under whose solemn aisles and in the churchyard in the shadow of its walls sleep men and women whose names and memories are bright in the annals of Old Virginia.

annals of Old Virginia.

As an institution that has survived the centuries and yet remains young, Bruton Church shares honors with the College of William and Mary, and the church commands from strangers in the town more attention than the college, for while the college buildings are grouped at one end of the Duke of Gloucester street, the church stands upon that street, with the shops, mansions and cottages of Williamsburg all around, and its ancient bell strikes every hour of the day and night, and with one stroke marks the passing of each half hour.

The parish name of Bruton in Vir-



BRUTON PARISH CHURCH, RESTORED, THE COURT CHURCH OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA.



The point mass of Position in New Yorks and Michael Control of the source of the count of the count of the source of the count of the cou

Among the other memorial pews are

those to the colonial church wardens of the parish from 1674 to 1768, the vestry of 1674-1683, "who erected the first brick church upon this founda-tion"; the vestry of 1710-1715, "who erected the present church building" and "in memory also of the co-operaterected the present church building" and "in memory also of the co-operating committee of the house of burgesses and the contractor, James Morris": the attorneys general of Virginia from 1697 to 1776, the coionial governors and the members of the council from 1698 to 1775; and "to the surveyors general who occupied this pew, 1692 to 1725." Pew No. 44, in the choir, is a memorial to "Rev. Commissary James Blair, D. D., 1656-1743; rector, 1710-1743; Dr. Archibald Blair, John Blair, auditor general (1), 1689-1771; vestryman, 1744; John Blair, Judge, United States Supreme Court (2)." In the church are tablets to the colonial governors and the members of the council, secretaries of state, receivers general, auditors general and to the colonial clergy.

During the restoration of the interior of the church twenty-eight graves were found under the chancel and the aisles and those which could be identified are marked with memorial slabs, and the tenants of these graves were the Rev. Rowland Jones, Mrs. Orlando Jones, Orlando Jones, Blair children, Blairs and Monroes, the Rev. Dr. William H. Wilmer, Dr. William Cocke, Gov. Edmund Jenings, Mrs. Prentis, Gov. Francis Farquier, Henry Hacker, and one grave from which all that could be learned was this; "P. G. Ae. 61."

A man could read names, dates and

A man could read names, dates and epitaphs in the ancient burying ground around the church for hours. The Rambler jotted down many, of which

Remarkable Salesmanship Helped the United States Finance Great

HE four tracks of the great Pennsylvania railroad between Pittsburgh and New York, with their thousands of cars and locomotives, cost considerably less than half a billion dollars, the sum of the loan to France, at the end of the Prussian war, paid a fine of a billion dollars to its conquerors the world spoke its admiration of the thrift and responsive patriotism of the common people, whose hoarded francs ransomed Paris from slavery. From out of the stockings of the peasants, history has said, came the indemnity, computed by Bismarck and collected by his legions, which remained with unsheathed swords and loaded guns, rationed on the inhattants, until the payment was complete the two and a quarter billions which the morth provided fifty years ago to support its armies then battling in the south.

The thousand millions of France, an ancient and finished nation, though contributed by vinegrowers, shopkeepers and mechanics, through Jewish bankers, shrink in glory besides the two thousand millions and more brought forth very largely from the pockets of American workingmen and workingwomen, widows, and even boys.

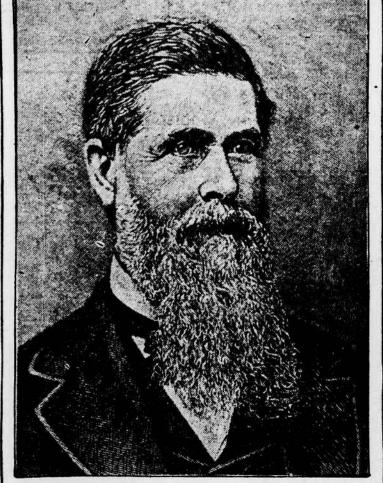
A half century back, the United States was poor, in the modern definition of the two dinterest of the modern definition of the two dinterest of the modern definition of the words and mode by the Farmers-General in their transactions. Battles fixed the prodict of the reddit of the cold in states in cedit of the colonies and states rose and tell with the reddit of the colonies and states rose and tell with the reddit of the transactions. Battles fixed the prodict and states rose and tell with the reddit of the colonies and states rose and tell with the reddit of the tits uncertainty in the states rose and tell with the reddit of the tits uncertainty in the tits uncertainty in the reddit of the people of the france reddit in the sum vas sits. 500.

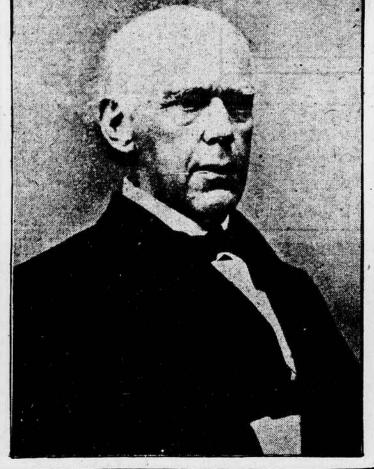
The thousand of the thrift and responsive particular to the common people. The free than uniform states free the sum vas sought to the edge of dissolution. Rebels a

had been sold by bankers in New York on foreign account, but the war was

The colonists, now free, were penni-

drawing to a close, the north was sure of vietory, and 7 per cent looked treless when the British evacuated New mendously large and comfortably safe York. Money was required for the





representation to the United States and confortable shows the section of the United States and the central property of the Confortable shows the central property of the United States and the Confortable shows the central property of the Confortable sho

Reading railroad bought 7.30 notes, paying for them with orders on the company, the money to be taken from their wages when earned.

Although he was simply the agent of the government in Philadelphia and nearby territory, Cooke-sent salesmen into all parts of Pennsylvania. He wrote to Joshua Hanna, an uncle of Mark Hanna, in Pittsburgh, and Joshua Hanna hoisted a flag over his bank and sold \$260,000 of the 7.30s in forty-eight hours.

Agents, by the order of Secretary Chase, were allowed \$150 each for advertising the bonds in their territory. Cooke spent \$10,000 of his own money during the campaign of publicity he carried on in Philadelphia, and was so earnest, energetic and successful that Secretary Chase appointed him sole selling agent of all government securities.

In the last six months of 1861 Chase

selling agent of all government securities.

In the last six months of 1861 Chase borrowed \$200,000,000. The public debt was increased from \$62,000,000, in the autumn of 1860, to \$515,000,000 June 30, 1862. Northern armies had been defeated. The Union, sober-minded men feared, had been permanently disunited.

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Such was the situation when Jay Cooke took upon himself full responsibility for raising the millions required by Lincoln and his administration. Cooke, born and reared in Ohio, lived in a great mansion on a fine farm.

quired by Lincoln and his administration. Cooke, born and reared in Ohio, lived in a great mansion on a fine farm near Philadelphia. He had just caused the establishment of an Episcopal church in the village of Ogontz, his village, which he named in honor of an Indian whom he had known as a child on the shores of Lake Erie.

Previously for ten years he had taught a Bible class every Sunday morning in Philadelphia, getting up at daybreak and driving into the city, where he remained all day in attendance at the various services in his parish. There was an active account on the books of his bank with Old Patriarch Jacob, to which twice a year he transferred a tenth of his business profits for use in religion and charity. This account was kept alive during all of his operations for the government.

Jay Cooke sold \$167,009,000 of bonds, his average being more than three millions a day. Nearly 6,600 persons bought the bonds.

The entire issue of \$300,000,000 was distributed, and a new issue of a like amount was suthorized by Congress. This, also, was sold. Twenty-eight thousand men and women became subscribers to this issue in a single week. A third issue of the same series of 7.30 bonds, amounting to \$230,000,000, was promptly taken by the men and women of the north. Seven hundred millions of the three issues was sold in 140 days. Night offices for the convenience of workingmen were opened in a number of the large cities. There were seventeen such offices in New York. Clersymen, at the suggestion of Cooke, asked their members from the pulpit to subscribe for the bonds.